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Instructions for use

A NEW BRACONID PARASITE OF THE GALL
MIDGE OF *ACTINIDIA POLYGAMA* MAXIMOWICZ
(*Hymenoptera : Braconidae*)

By

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(With one Text-figure)

In the following pages is given a description of a new species of *Braconidae*, parasitic on *Asphondylia matatabi* YUASA et KUROSAWA, gall midge of *Actinidia polygama* MAXIMOWICZ. The material has been reared by Prof. N. FUJITA of the Pharmaceutical Institute, Tokyo Imperial University and by Mr. H. YUASA of the Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station, Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Here the writer wishes to express his sincere gratitude to the above gentlemen for their kindness in sending the interesting material.

Subfamily *Braconinae*

Tribe *Braconini*

Genus *Campyloneurus* SZÉPLIGETI

Campyloneurus SZÉPLIGETI, Term. Füz., XXIII, p. 51 (1900).

Genotype: *Campyloneurus bicolor* SZÉPLIGETI (1900).

***Campyloneurus asphondyliae* sp. nov.**

♀. Head and thorax rufo-testaceous; antennae, stemmaticum and tips of the mandibles fuscous; mesonotum with a fuscous spot on each lobe; under side of the thorax sometimes fuscous. Propodeum fuscous. Legs testaceous; hind coxae somewhat fuscous; claws black. Wings hyaline; stigma and veins light brown to brown. Abdomen testaceous with fuscous markings; 1st to 5th tergites fuscous with testaceous lateral margins. Ovipositor rufo-testaceous, the sheath fuscous.

Head transverse, smooth and shining; facial depressions nearer to the eyes than to each other; ocelli at a distance from the eyes about twice the distance

between the posterior pair; antennae a little shorter than the body, with 23 or 24 joints. Thorax smooth and shining; parapsidal furrows well-marked, smooth; scutellar sulcus crenulate. Propodeum smooth and shining, with a median longitudinal carina extending from the apex almost to the base, but

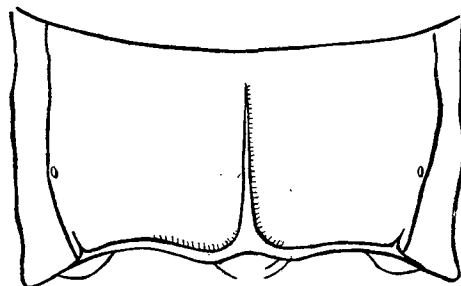


Fig. 1

Campyloneurus asphondyliae sp. nov. (♀)
Carination of the propodeum

not reaching the basal margin; spiracles small, oval. Radius arising from the basal two-fifths of the stigma; 1st abscissa of the radius as long as half the length of the 2nd; 2nd cubital cell slightly narrowed towards the apex; 1st intercubitus obliquely joining the cubitus, nearly equal to the 2nd abscissa of the radius; 2nd intercubitus vertically joining the cubitus, as long as half the length of the 1st intercubitus; 1st abscissa of the cubitus curved towards the 1st cubital cell; recurrent nervure joining the 1st abscissa of the cubitus close to the apex; nervulus interstitial. Abdomen oblong, as long as the head and thorax united; 1st tergite rugulose, 1.5 times as long as broad at the apex, slightly narrowed towards the base, excavated basally, with the median raised area smooth; 2nd tergite broadly reticulate-rugulose medially, with the median raised area slenderly triangular, smooth and shining; 2nd suture broad, crenulate; 3rd to 5th tergites weakly rugulose, with a transverse crenulate furrow near the posterior margin; 3rd tergite with the area bounded by a crenulate impression at the anterior corner, smooth and shining; 6th and following tergites almost smooth; ovipositor sharply acute, hardly extending beyond the apex of the abdomen; sheath uniformly pubescent.

Length, 3-4 mm.

♂. Agrees with the description of the ♀ except as follows:—

Antennae testaceous, darkened towards the apex, with 21-24 joints; hind coxae always testaceous, not fuscous; 6th and following tergites fuscous.

Further, the smaller individuals have fewer joints in the antennae (20 joints), and are paler in colour without fuscous markings.

Length, 2-3.5 mm.

The writer has received from Mr. YUASA as many as 500 individuals of this species, all of which were reared from blossom bud galls of *Actinidia polygama*, collected at Takao-san near Tokyo on September 5th, 7th and 27th, 1930 by Prof. FUJITA, at Agano near Tokyo on August 31st, 1937 by Prof. FUJITA, at Ibukiyama, Gifu-ken in September, 1937 by Mr. Y. YOSHIDA and at Amagi-san, Shizuoka-ken in September, 1938 by Mr. I. SASAKI.

Choosing out of the numerous material, the type-specimens are arranged at the writer's disposal as in the following:—

Holotype (♀) and **Allotype** (♂): Takao-san, emerged 22-23, IX, 1930. **Paratypes**: Takao-san, 4 ♀ ♀, 4 ♂ ♂, em. 22-23, IX, 10 ♀ ♀, 5 ♂ ♂, em. 29-30, IX, and 5 ♀ ♀, 5 ♂ ♂, em. 5, X, 1930; Agano, 1 ♂, em. 6, IX, 1 ♂, em. 10, IX and 1 ♂, em. 17, IX, 1937; Ibukiyama, 1 ♀, 2 ♂ ♂, 3-4, X, 5 ♀ ♀, 5 ♂ ♂, em. 5, X and 1 ♀, 3 ♂ ♂, em. 8, X, 1937; Amagi-san, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, em. 14, IX, 1938.

Most of the type-specimens are deposited in the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo and some of the paratypes are deposited in the Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station, Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Habitat: Honshu (Takao-san, Agano, Ibukiyama and Amagi-san).

Host: *Asphondylia matatabi* YUASA et KUROSAWA¹⁾

This species was reared from the blossom bud gall of *Actinidia polygama* MAXIMOWICZ, known in Japan as "Matatabi". It is, however, an obvious fact that *Asphondylia matatabi* is the real gall-producing insect, on which this species is parasitized²⁾.

Remarks: The new species somewhat resembles *Campyloneurus cingulicauda* ENDERLEIN³⁾ from Formosa, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the colour of the body, by the structure of the propodeum and by the relative length of the ovipositor. Furthermore, most of the species falling in this genus have been found in the Indo-Australian and Ethiopian regions. This species is the first one of the genus to be found in Japan.

1) "A New Gall Midge from Nippon (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae)" (Jour. Pharmaceut. Soc. Japan, Vol. 58, pp. 204-206, 1938).

2) See: FUJITA, N., und MITSUNO, M., "Ueber die Anatomie der Gallen der Früchte von *Actinidia polygama* MAXIM." (Jour. Pharmaceut. Soc. Japan, Vol. 58, pp. 202-203, 743-752, 1938).

3) Arch. Naturgesch., 84 A, Heft. 11, p. 105, ♀ (1920).